

EL PASO HERALD

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The United States-Tripoli Wars

IT IS pretty well understood among the powers that Italy has been planning this coup for a long time. Under a treaty made half a century ago Italy was permitted by the other powers to colonize Tripoli. Under this arrangement a good many Italians have gone into the country and have taken quite a prominent part there commercially. Turkey, however, has only tolerated the presence of the Italians, and Italy maintains that the government has consistently ignored the Italians' demands for fair treatment.

It is even suggested now in some quarters that Italy neither desired nor expected Turkey to accede to her summary demands. She had evidently laid all her plans for a military occupation of Tripoli with a view to permanently extending Italian influence in northern Africa. Italy has long coveted the region and it is probable that all that has been lacking heretofore has been the favorable opportunity. The settlement of the long-standing Morocco question by France taking practical possession of Morocco in return for the agreed extension of Germany's holdings in the African interior gave Italy her chance to pour her armies into Tripoli on a somewhat specious pretext.

All the other powers recognized France's right to extend her colonies and commercial domination in Morocco, and Italy probably counts on similar tolerance in the present difficulty. The refusal of all the powers to interfere towards peace or compromise looks as if Italy had calculated very exactly and will succeed in her plans.

The Italian navy is very much stronger than that of Turkey; in fact the Italian navy ranks fifth among the great powers of the world, with 178 vessels of war, while Turkey's is far down the list in number of effective ships, having but 23 and no first class battleships. English and American officers, however, are prominent in the Turkish navy and the discipline of the naval force is good. Italy's standing army is about 240,000, but 525,000 more men constituting the reserves could be put into the field in an emergency. The standing army of the Turkish empire numbers 375,000 but is not so efficient; 725,000 more men are subject to call as organized reserves for military service to defend Turkish territory, and a large proportion of these have had some training.

The war in and over Tripoli itself is not likely to be a great affair, but there is serious danger of a general uprising of the Moslems against the Christians, which will involve much more than the African provinces. The Turkish provinces in northern Africa furnish a most difficult theater of war, and the mere occupation of two or three coast towns will not by any means indicate that the country has been subjugated.

In connection with the present disturbance in Tripoli it is of interest to recall that a little over a century ago the United States was engaged in war with Tripoli, lasting four years. The United States had been in the habit of paying tribute to the Tripolitan government—which was nothing else than the headquarters organization of a local feared gang of pirates—in order to protect American commerce against attacks. The United States at that time was virtually under tribute to all of the different so-called Barbary states in northern Africa, all of which were protecting piratical marauders in the Mediterranean and from which every nation in the world had to buy immunity.

The United States gave a frigate to the dey of Algiers and gave \$40,000 in gold to the prime minister of the bey of Tunis. Hearing of these gifts the pasha of Tripoli, though he had been receiving regular tribute, became angry at being overlooked in the gift distribution, so in 1801 he declared war against the United States.

In 1804 Lieut. Stephen Decatur with the American ship Enterprise entered the harbor of Tripoli to destroy the American frigate Philadelphia. The Philadelphia had gone on the rocks three years before and had been abandoned but was afterwards floated by the Tripolitans and turned into a ship of war. Decatur with a few men in a small boat which he had captured from the enemy, entered the harbor and boarded the Philadelphia, having a terrific hand to hand fight with the pirates which ended with the capture of the ship by Decatur's men. The Philadelphia was burned and sunk while the Americans escaped without loss.

Peace was concluded in 1805, but during our war with England in 1815 the Tripolitans renewed their attacks on American shipping, and Decatur, now a commodore, was sent with a fleet to bring the pirates to terms. He made sufficiently warlike demonstrations in the harbors of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli to bring the Barbary pirates to a better understanding of their position. He compelled these three states to live up to their treaty obligations and forced Tripoli to give up Italian and Spanish prisoners, receiving subsequently the thanks of Europe and the decorations of the sovereigns.

The American successes of that year put an end to the tyrannical activities of the north African states. The United States, youngest of the powers and among the weakest of them (except on the sea), undertook and accomplished what none of the European powers had ever been able to do and broke up for the benefit of all the world the system of piracy and tribute that had long prevailed in the Mediterranean.

In 1835 Tripoli was engaged in a civil war. Turkey took advantage of the moment to recapture the state and make it a full dependency or province. For three centuries the country had formed nominally a part of the Turkish empire but the authority of the sultan had not been recognized at all for fully a century. Tripoli is about as large as Texas and New Mexico put together, and has a population of about 1,000,000, largely mounted dwellers or nomads over whom the government has but loose control.

Madero Is Chosen

MEXICO has redeemed herself in the estimation of America and the world by her quiet elections. For several weeks there has been little real apprehension about election day, though it has been pretty generally feared that there would be local disturbances here and there. The contest over the vice presidency bid fair at one time to reach a stage of bitterness boding ill for a quiet election Sunday. And the presence of Gen. Reyes was always a disturbing factor.

The row over the vice presidency quieted down, and Reyes left the country, when it was seen that Madero and his friends had full control of the popular support. The Reyes crowd was unable to win confidence, and de la Barra steadfastly refused to allow his name to be used, so that the contest rapidly narrowed down.

Madero will be president and he will at least begin his term amid conditions of comparative domestic tranquility. He will have a hard time reconciling a statesmanlike policy with the promises of demagogues who claimed to be his followers. His troubles will come when he has to explain to the masses why the revolution is postponed. But he deserves the congratulations of the world now. A peaceful and peaceable consummation of his desires, swift acceptance by the Mexican people.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

I'M GLAD there is one day for resting, one day the tired man owns, when he may ease his weary questing for homes, and still more bones. I'm glad to see the people wending their way to church and pew, to hear a tale of love unending and grace for me and you. It rests one's soul to hear the ringing of church bells here and there; to hear the organ nobly flinging its music to the air. The tiesome talk of trade's unspoken, store window shades are down; a stillness, soothing and unbroken, is resting on the town, save where some ancient dame is crooning a hymn she used to sing, before her life had reached its noon, and love had taken wing; save where the children, strange to sorrow, find Sunday dull and gray, and wait a longing for tomorrow, when they can run and play. I'm glad there is one day of resting when wheels have ceased to hum, and all the bustling and jostling and greedy life are dumb. One blessed day, one day in seven, a boon to have and hold! One day to think of hymns and heaven, forgetting guile and gold!

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DAUGHTERS

By Alfredo Baccelli.

SOMEONE BELLOMO, an irreproachable citizen of Naples, a good father and a dutiful husband, was the happy father of eight daughters, of whom the eldest was 26, the youngest 11 years old. But he had no sons.

This calamity worried him. According to his ideas, boys were far more valuable assets than girls and it had always been his ambition to be the father of a son who was to win the degree of L. L. D., which he himself had failed to get.

But time and again he was heard to condemn the injustice and tyranny of men who considered women an inferior race, and kept them in a state of idleness or seclusion that they might rule the world themselves.

We hear every day how men are far superior and stronger than women. That is all nonsense. Now look at my Nena. There is not a boy anywhere as bright or intelligent as she is. And Cleo is a match for any man, no matter on what field.

By such arguments Simone Bellomo tried to reform society, but as he was not very successful, he sought comfort in reading socialist writings, notably those of Salvatore Morelli and Louise Michel. Having found their portraits in the papers, he cut them out and hung them on the walls of his dining room, and standing in an attitude like Napoleon pointing to the pyramids, he pointed to these pictures and tried to arouse in the bosoms of the girls ambitions which were to make them even more famous than these two modern philosophers.

But to crown his misfortune, Mme. Bellomo has never had any other talent than that of being able to cook spaghetti to perfection and consequently had not been able to hand down to her daughters anything but the most inferior intellectual qualities. The lives of these virgins, therefore, passed quietly and ingloriously, their whole time being devoted to needlework, washing, cooking and sighing for husbands that never came.

All the speeches of their father had no effect, they drowned in the lakes of oil and sugar which the girls were forever mixing in immense salad bowls. Then, aided by his Neapolitan imagination, the honorable Simone began to invent wonderful stories to attract prodigal, dissolute daughters to his eight virgin nymphs.

One day Moselli had gone into ecstasies over a small painting made by himself of one of the girls who had never been able to make a sketch of any kind, and had exclaimed: "Why! that head is surely a genuine Murillo!"

Of course every woman's and every man's greatest desire is for happiness. That is a blanket wish that covers all other wishes, and every other wish is simply a means to that end.

But if a good fairy should suddenly appear, as in the old nursery tale, and offer every woman her three requests of the gods, it doesn't take any prophetic to tell what she would ask.

She would ask, without even stopping to debate the question, to be supernally beautiful, incredibly rich, and romantically and passionately loved, because to the feminine fancy to be a living picture, a millionnaire, and an object of adoration, fills the cup of bliss so full it glazes over.

Yet the gratification of none, nor all of these wishes, would make a woman happy unless they could be checked off by three more wishes—that they might be made eternal, and the woman's interest in them might not pall. It were folly to ask for beauty unless it could be made perpetual, as, alas, it is in this changing life. No agony can be greater than that of the woman who sees the years steal the bloom from her cheek, the lustre from her hair, the brilliance from her eyes, and knows herself powerless to prevent the ravages of age. It is better to have been born beautiful than to have to tell people tell you how you have faded.

Nor is there any tragedy more complete than that of the woman who, having had great wealth, loses it, and is reduced to poverty, unless it is that of the woman who has nothing but money and who starves in the midst of her gold for real love, real friends, real interests in life.

The wish to be loved of all the average woman's three wishes would come nearest to bringing her happiness. It is gratified, but even that would need to be accompanied by a large bill of particulars and specifications, such as (a) must be loved by the one (particular) man; (b) must be the object of the special variety that suits my taste; (c) the temperature of love must always be at the boiling point; (d) love must never falter, but must be good for as much poetry when I am fat and 40 and when I am slim and 20, and must be guaranteed to be watertight and weather-proof and not to be affected by my temper, not curl papers nor wrappers nor leather steaks and heavy blouses; (e) love must have enough ginger in it to keep my appetite for it perpetually keen, so I won't tire of a daily diet of too much sweets.

The Three Wishes. Now to my thinking if a woman were given three wishes she should ask:

For good health. For a genius for little things. To love.

To have health means to possess beauty of a type that does not fade. It also includes good nature, because practically all irritability and illtemper are caused by shaken nerves, and no leather steaks and heavy blouses; (e) love must have enough ginger in it to keep my appetite for it perpetually keen, so I won't tire of a daily diet of too much sweets.

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The Herald's Daily Short Story

When he heard who had painted it, he had persuaded a crazy old Englishman to order the head of the angel from Lufella and pay her 100 pounds in advance.

Another time, a certain baron de Campobasso, who was afflicted with an annual income of 100,000 lire, had asked for Genovese's hand, but Genovese had refused him as he was more than old enough to be her grandfather.

Finally, pretty Pasqualina had once been mistaken for queen Nathalia. A Serbian prince, who had met her and admired her beautiful features, had respectfully addressed her and said:

"I have seen nothing in the papers about your majesty's arrival. It is indeed a pleasant surprise to see your majesty here."

Pasqualina had blushed and had told the prince that she was no queen, but just the daughter of Simone Bellomo, who was with her. Then the Serbian prince had struck his forehead and exclaimed: "How wonderful that there should be another woman in the world as beautiful as the queen of Serbia."

And this mistake must mean, of course, that some day Pasqualina would be a Serbian princess.

Thus Simone tried to fool himself and hide the sorrow that gnawed at his heart. This terrible thought, "How can I go to my eight girls married?" worried him all day and drove away his sleep nights. This fixed idea had a surprising effect: In the night, Simone would have a dream, a vision.

It was a feast day and he walked through the streets of his native city, puzzled by a strange phenomenon. He saw a crowd of people, many of them in the streets and parks, he saw only men.

"And the women? Where the deuce are all the women?" he asked himself.

With this exclamation Simone Bellomo woke up. At his side stood one of his daughters, who said: "Papa! Papa! Concettina is going to marry! Wake up!"

He felt as if he had tumbled from the seventh heaven into inferno. From the next room came the sound of voices of his wife and his seven other daughters.

Then the poor man realized that this daughter, Concettina, had had an offer of marriage from a handsome clerk without any money but his salary of 50 lire a month, but splendid prospects, for he was the friend of an uncle of the emperor, and was to be made president of the bank.

As soon as he got outside, Simone told all his friends of his good fortune.

"Do you know, I had a wonderful dream, which brought me an angel. He told me to marry a high official. He has an income of 10,000 lire and, what is more, he is a first cousin of Cleo Crisp!"

Now I lay me down to sleep, Mother of mine, oh, mother of mine, May God in heaven ever thee keep, Mother of mine, oh, mother of mine, That careful guard that faint would I, Such loving watch, such tender eye, Such peaceful sleep, not thee deny, Mother of mine, oh, mother of mine.

And in my dreams I often see, Mother of mine, oh, mother of mine, My childhood's days as used to be, Mother of mine, oh, mother of mine, And memories fond, of happy days, Of reckless acts and thoughtless wars.

Of mother's love, such sweet relays, Mother of mine, oh, mother of mine, May mother's love, so fond, so sure, Mother of mine, oh, mother of mine, Embrace my spirit, make me pure, Mother of mine, oh, mother of mine, Teach me to love, than which above, No sadder guide can be, nor would, Turn from my soul the sins it should, Mother of mine, oh, mother of mine.

PECOS WILL SEND JUBILEE DELEGATION

PECOS, Tex., Oct. 2.—An official invitation has been extended the Pecos commercial club to take part in the statehood celebration to be held in El Paso, commemorating the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the union. A delegation from this city will attend.

Norman Rinker, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company, with headquarters at Dallas, has just been made arrangements to locate the company's office in the new Cowan building, on Second

street, and the newer commissioner's department.

Chief of police Lockhart says the only solution he sees of the tramp problem is to put them at work on the streets and highways, even if it means more boys' bills for the city.

Paper Patterns and Sewing Machine Appliances First Aids to Home Workers

Nowadays There is a Pattern for Almost Every Kind of Garment and an Appliance for Everything Sewed.

DESPITE the improvement and great increase in the manufacture of readymade clothing, there still remains a large amount of sewing to be done in the average home. Generally the burden of this falls upon the wife and mother. To many women the family sewing seems an increasingly heavy burden each year, notwithstanding the number of helps brought forward every season calculated to lighten the work of the home seamstress.

Aside from the sewing machine, there is no one article which has had so great an influence in simplifying the manufacture of garments in the home as the cut paper patterns which have scattered broadcast throughout the land. It is over a century since the country tailor in a New England village first cut a paper pattern for use in a home. This pattern was for a pair of trousers for a small boy and was remarkably for fit and style, according to the requirements of that period. This was the first of the classic paper pattern business in the United States, a business which has now reached enormous proportions and calls for the expenditure of millions of dollars each year.

First Patterns Crude. The first cut paper patterns were crude and inaccurate. Often they were as bewildering as a picture puzzle and called forth many a headache and wailing spell from the woman who tried to use them. Now the paper pattern is so simple that a child can comprehend it and accurate that few alterations are required.

While the careful home seamstress keeps a pattern bag and preserves all patterns to be used again, many women are recklessly extravagant in this respect and purchase a new pattern for each new garment. "Folks nowadays have to have a pattern for most everything down to a pocket watch chain," remarked an old lady upon entering her granddaughter's sewing room. In any day when a woman makes a pattern for new boots, she stood up and the dressmaker tried a newspaper to fit her and then cut it out into a pattern. If it fit, it was kept for years and loaned to all the neighbors. If it got worn, the dressmaker laid on newspapers and another one was cut by it.

American Pattern Best. American pattern manufacturers are the leaders throughout the world. Most of them print their catalogues and pattern directions in several languages and these are sent to every country of the world. The catalogues are more expensive and less comprehensive to the amateur, while the English and German patterns are said to be faulty in many of the details of construction. The sizes are also less carefully adjusted than the American patterns.

The sewing machine quickly followed the tissue paper pattern into the American sewing room. The first machines were heavy and cumbersome and the action so heavy that they were known as "lady killers." Running the earlier machines required much physical strength and hundreds of women employed themselves for life in running them. This difficulty has been practically overcome. The latest machines, operated by hand, require very little strength and a woman of average physique can easily run them. The latest machines are also more compact and easier to handle. The sewing machine quickly followed the tissue paper pattern into the American sewing room. The first machines were heavy and cumbersome and the action so heavy that they were known as "lady killers." Running the earlier machines required much physical strength and hundreds of women employed themselves for life in running them. This difficulty has been practically overcome. The latest machines, operated by hand, require very little strength and a woman of average physique can easily run them. The latest machines are also more compact and easier to handle.

The number of appliances or attachments for doing special work upon the sewing machine are almost numberless. Tucks, hemming, rolling, and binding are now accomplished speedily and accurately by means of easily adjusted attachments. The better class of machines are provided with various kinds of attachments for doing various kinds of embroidery and also hemming and braiding. One of the newest appliances, and one that is in great demand, is the stocking darning. By means of this attachment, a hole in a few minutes neatly darns large holes which would have required hours of tedious work if done by hand.

While the first sewing machine was invented in Europe and first exhibited in France, it required American ingenuity to make them of practical use. Eliza F. Sewing Machine Co. is frequently credited with having invented the sewing machine, even though they did not originate it. As with the patterns, the American sewing machine is recognized as superior to that of any other country and figures largely on the list of exports to every foreign country.

Despite the aid of the paper pattern and the sewing machine, the family sewing is still a heavy task upon the mother of a family and manufacturers of sewing machines are seeking to still further lighten this labor. Various kinds of adjustable buttons lessen the number of buttons to be sewed on by hand. The fact that so many buttons are broken in the wringer led the manufacturers this year to place a wringer-proof button upon the market. Buttonhole strips, containing substantial buttons which can be quickly placed upon any garment by attaching the strip in place, are another labor saving device. These are similar to the strips of hooks and eyes which have

been in use for several years. If properly used, they are much more durable than the buttons which are so easily broken.

Bias folds are another labor saving device of the versatile seamstress. They may be secured in various ways and are much more easily adjusted than the more durable.

The Blue Fold. Bias folds are another labor saving device of the versatile seamstress. They may be secured in various ways and are much more easily adjusted than the more durable.

Many people feel that the construction of a tailor made suit is beyond the ability of the home dressmaker and there are thousands of women who make their own suits. For these women, persons many aids in the way of making their own suits. For these women, persons many aids in the way of making their own suits. For these women, persons many aids in the way of making their own suits.

For the skirts with high waists, ready fitted linings, properly boned and fitted may be purchased for a few dollars. The difficulty of fitting to a minimum.

The Fitting Problem. The difficulty of fitting herself to the greatest problem for the average home dressmaker. For years manufacturers have been endeavoring to provide some substitute for the tailor, sure that would obviate this difficulty and it seems as if they have now succeeded. It is now possible to secure an adjustable dress from a ready-made pattern to any figure. It consists of a flexible rubber cloth bag covering a folding iron framework. The bag may be inflated to any size, and lined by means of a foot pump, and secured by a strap. When not in use, the folds into a small box. It can easily be adjusted to fit the lining of any form, from that of a child to a portly matron. It is also desirable in making clothes for delicate people who are unable to stand while being fitted. While the price of this form is somewhat prohibitive to many home dressmakers, it will fill a long felt want to thousands of women.

Another help to the home seamstress is a gauge to determine the hang of a skirt. There are many of these which have lately been placed upon the market. Among them is a metal gauge to which a piece of cloth is attached. It is placed upon a small metal stand and moved around the figure standing upon the floor. The chalk marks the skirting at an absolutely even height all the way around.

Another invention which will be welcomed by near-sighted people is the magnetic thimble. Every needlewoman

will find it a most useful addition to her sewing kit. It is made of a strong material and is designed to hold the needle in place while sewing.

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